THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864.

M. Nouvon ("Mike" the New-boy) is our Agent for the sale of The Tribune at Screen and Hydr Park, Pa. He has moved to Penewy. next door to Beck's vegetable and fruit resulted, opposite Washington Hall, and will serve our friends with The Daily, Seri Werker, and Whenly Tribukh.

To Correspondents.

the can be taken of Anonymous Communications, allower is intended for invertion must be authoritized by a taken and address of the writer—not necessarily for floation, but as a custantly for his good faith.

men letters for this office should be addressed to "The man," New York.

med undertake to return ejected Communications.

TERRUND. -- To prevent any interruption in the receipt absociations as promptly as possible. Our mail-books are undergoing a revision which renders it necessary the ships. That their losses have been heavy is West Virginia.

West Virginia.

Wisconsin..... day of January.

To Our Cotemporaries.

Newspaper Press of the loyal States. We must rethe old, old story of insufficient numbers is trench it. We will hereafter send our Daily to the once more rehearsed. Wilmington and its dedailies with which we continue to Exchange, our Semi-Weekly to semi-weeklies, and our Week weeklies, which is the best we can do. If any of our present Exchanges should desire to receive official naval authority to be impregnable against The TRIBUNE more frequently in exchange than this, we will send our Semi-Weekly to weeklies for a difference of \$2 per annum, and our Daily to week-Les for a difference of \$7 per annum. These papers which receive the Daily in exchange will continue tude of the enterprise. 1st of January it will be continued only on the torms above mentioned

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Lieut.-Commander George Brown, of the partment from off Pass Cabello, Texas, under date of afterward destroyed by a shoil from the Itasca.

ment for permission to raise new regiments in Ohio. ing on the same shore. Secretary Stanton replies by promising to grant the re-latter favor the recruiting of old regiments, but the Thomas with characteristic caution. Dispatches Secretary acknowledges that it is easier to raise new from his headquarters at Pulaski, seventy miles oues, and sake the Governor what are the prospects of being able to fill up the old ones.

On Tuesday night a party of Rebels, who had been for some time in Maryland, but were prevented from returning to Virginia by reason of the high water, the Potomec a short distance above Muddy Branch reasons. It averages about seven miles a day. Our pickets captured one and fired upon five others, We have repeated accounts of the disorganizawho fell from the raft and were drowned.

Prisoners escaped from Florence say that the advance of Hood's army reached that place on the evening of the let, and during the whole of the next lay his infantry was crossing the river. From Duck last dispatch from Gen. Wilson, Thomas's chief River Hood retreated rapidly to the Tennossee, his of-cavalry, reports that the people say the main ermy not once making a stand.

The President has remitted the sentence of the Court Martial upon Acting-Rear-Admiral Wilkes to a period of one year from its date, the sentence having anspended him three years from the service.

The quota for the District of Columbia under the new call of the President for 300,000 men to fill de probably also at Muscle Shoals, from an appre-ficiencies under the last call, has been fixed at 2,019 hended flank and rear movement. It appears

apply therefor before that time. The necessary blanks Board: No. 15 Centre-st, and No. 7 Chambers st.

to which Col. Chivington destroyed a large Indian vil. army to reach and cross the Tennessee at that Congressional investigation.

The Board of Education of this city held its converted into a flight. final session, as heretofore constituted, yesterday afternoon. Next week the new Pourd will organize and take charge of the business.

Gold opened at 2162, and was steady at that rate not lerge.

THE WAR.

tory and incomplete. New-York was a little by Stoneman. It was held long enough to enastartled yesterday afternoon by a report from ble him to destroy the extensive sait works the agent of the Associated Press that the at- completely, and not so long as to risk his safe tack on Wilmington had been abandoned, and retirement—the object of the expedition being piracy. He must be but an indifferent observer Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Delaware, Indians, that both naval and military forces had arrived attained. As the place is the chief sait manupear Portress Monroe. Two hours later this factory of the Confederacy, the amount of misstatement was cautiously contradicted, and the chief done must have been enormous, and the Washington telegrapher declares that his first price of salt will be a curious item for the next report would seem to be a mistake. Instead of few weeks in the Richmond papers. the whole fleet, a single vessel, and that a dis-

infer that when the first assault on Fort Fisher irregular. had failed, it was not found possible to main; tain the hold on the land which had been gained by the landing of our troops.

Gen. Butler's troops did all that such a force lilinois. 180,080 (180,080) (180, had failed, it was not found possible to main;

could have done. They established themselves on the peninsula-in itself a triumph-resisted an immediate attack by the forces sent down from Wilmington to full upon their reav; then moved against the Fort, carried an outlying carthwork, pressed forward against the main Missouri Notice to Subscribers to the Pally work, surmounted its parapet, hauled down its flag, and then—alas, then, outnumbered by the New-Hampshire 26,203 New-York 262,723 New-York 264,753 The Engune, subscribers are particularly requested redinferred garrison, themselves attacked by Origon, (ast.). 10,000 and the money for renewal of their superior numbers were compelled to relinquish parapet. of The Tribune, subscribers are particularly requested redinfereed garrison, themselves attacked by just at this time to send the money for renewal of their superior numbers were compelled to relinquish all they had won, and to seek again the cover of Rhole Island implied in the statement that the "remnants" of them reembarked-probably under protection Total 2,203 943 1,796,563. 1,864,563 2,004,033 of the fire of the fleet. It is plain there was he-THE TRIBUNE has now a larger Exchange fist roisin enough on the part of the troops; skill fenses were known to be garrisoned strongly, y to known to be capable of quick reënforcement from Richmond; proclaimed on the highest a naval force simply; and yet the land force sent to cooperate with the fleet seems to have been wholly incommensurate with the magni-

to receive it until the close of the year. After the -Later. Braxton Bragg's dispatch from Wilmington, Dec. 27, is forwarded by Mr. Stanton, and confirms the foregoing. Bragg says: "The enemy has reëmbarked under cover of his fleet. His [further] movement is not developed." There can be no doubt, therefore, that the particulars furnished by our special correspondent are in the main correct. United States gunboat Itases, writing to the Navy De The reëmbarkation, moreover, we interpret as equivalent to an abandonment of the enterprise schooner Carrier Mair, from Tampico, about 15 miles to for the present, since our forces would have the south-east of Pass Cabello light-house. On the day held their ground on the pensinsula had they before be chased a schooner of about 100 tans, which been able to, or had they seen any prospect of was bound into Matagorda Bay. The schooler was operating efficiently against the fort. They surely would not have gone on board ship for Gov. Brough has applied to the War Depart-

south of Nashville, are to the 26th, Monday last. As the decisive battles in front of Nashville were fought on the 15th and 16th, Gen. Thomas's subsequent advance has not been very constructed a raft upon which they attempted to cross rapid, for which, without doubt, he has good tion of Hood's army, and it is stated that his corps commanders had orders to get themselves out of harm's way as best they could. The Rebellion as they believe in the sunrise of to Rebels are suffering immensely. Thev were beyond question divided, a part it in every syllable of our faltering speech. making straight for Florence, Ala., and Perhaps, like the Roman priests, we could not a part moving on roads further to the west in order to protect the pontoons at Florence, and further that such a movement on Thomas's part was in progress. While Wilson has pressed the The Board of Excise will hold its last session rear guard of Hood, an infantry force under for this year, on Saturday next the 31st instant, at Steadman, Thomas tells us, disembarked his and information may be had free at the offices of the miles from Decatur, and was marching on the latter place on the morning of the 26th. The yesterday, and was attended by a large number of up all eastern avenues of retreat to Hood, and members of the bar, of the New-England Society, and to enforce against the remains of his army the personal friends. The sermen was by the Rev. Dr. necessity of a south-western, instead of a south-The affair at Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, eastern retreat from Florence-supposing that

Beauregard's dispatch of yesterday, is now di- When we consider at what cost other nations D Coroner Naumann yesterday held an inquest at vined by the Richmond papers to be in quest of have maintained their integrity and independthe prisoners who were sent into South-Eastern ence—England, for instance, during the first Research, who committed suicide by taking an Georgia on Sherman's approach to Savannah. Revolution, or Germany during the war of Liber-But Beauregard's statement that Hardee had ation-we must feel that our task and tax are comdetached a force to check Sherman's expedition wattl ascn, when, under reports of disaster to Gen. Butier, it is beyond criticism. Hardee, with his escaped was pashed up by Secesh buyers to 224. From this point the market broke to 2184, and closed at 2184. From this point army, is making the best of his way northward, stocks are firm, with a large business in 10-40s at 1014 to 1014. The >200 sold at 1084. After the adjournment of the Stock Board lower prices were made, and the duliness continued up to the meaning of the Second Board. At the close stocks were pedition, we see no reason to suppose it will be dull. Money is quite active and at 7 per cent the supply is resisted. Whether it will overtake the prisoners is another matter.

-Finally, we have the Rebel confession that Dispatches from Wilmington are contradic- Saltville in Western Virginia has been captured

patch boat, had returned to Fortress Monroe. THE BULL VOTE FOR PERSIDENT. But if this later telegram, which appears in Since printing our table in THE DAILY TRIBour columns this morning, be closely scanned, UNE of Dec. 24, we have received full returns brutalized by a lust of conquest, and of war crease, therefore, during these four years was the pruning of the censor's knife will be dis- from California and Navada, except part of oue covered. We quote, marking the histus: "A county in the former State, leaving only Oregon detachment of troops landed on Sunday after- to be estimated. The result will be found in of our nature forces us to resort to the ordeal of enumerated, it will be seen that the ratio neen. The skirmishers pushed up gallantly to the [table below, [taken from THE TRIBUNE physical strength, it is a compensation that in of progress in the latter has been, in spite of the the fort under cover of our fire. Some of the Almanac for 1865, to be issued within a few seeking for national greatness we are seeking war, fully as large as that of the United States more daring setually entered the works and days. We compare the vote with that of the only rational public happiness. If we did not in general from 1856 to 1860. brought off the flag .- The bombardment of the same States in 1860, at which time Mr. Lincoln believe, for the well-being of our children The inference is justified from these unfloet continued on Morday." And we presume was in a minority of 139,570. He now has and of their children, for the progress of the deniable facts, that the people of the United our special dispatch from Washington does in 407,381 majority, which shows a change in his world, for the vindication of divine and States are yet amply able to carry the war substance correctly fill that yawning gap. The favor equal to 546,951 votes. There are force under Gen. Butler, which landed on the Fort several counties and 'a good many soldiers' Union to be of the last necessity, our finest that, notwithstanding all the ravages of the war, Visher peninsuls, was notoriously inadequate votes in Western States not included to contend with the combined forces under in our figures, the returns having arrived ant thought—that however our objects may be of the Free States, has not been arrested. Bragg. There were at. Wilmington not merely too late for the official count for Electors, all slandered, our efforts belied, our performance the usual garrison, but the two divisions which though, in a few instances, such votes were in lampooned, there is no power which can push Lee sent down when the sailing of Porter's time for us, and were reckoned in. We us from the honorable place in history which teenth United States Colored Troops, has been applest was known. These troops had time to arrive long before the fleet which had buffeted would not amount to 25,000. We do not count the Atlantio storms for a week, and which has the votes cast in Tennessee, where from 18,000 here upon the three upon the three pasts in the Atlantio storms for a week, and which has the votes cast in Tennessee, where from 18,000 here upon the threshold of another year, full as Colored Regiment in the Winter of 1863 and '63, and concentrated at last with weakened numbers to 20,000 were cast for Lincoln, and less than it must be of decisive events, we will think,

gather, it is safe to say he considerably out- In Old Virginia, North and South Carolina, and orators will elicour example, in which poets,

PRESIDENT, 1864. PRESIDENT. 1860. 42,255.. 42,285.. 8,767.. 39,173 43,792 3,815 179,161 Maine 61,703 Maryland 40,153 Massashusetts 126,748 5,970 268,030 12,241 30,808 20,152 83,458

Per cent 55.09 Lincoln's maj 407,381 Anti-Line. maj.139,570 Whole vote in 1860, 3,868,616; in 1864, 4,000,505; inthan it can afford-embracing at least half the enough on the part of their commander; but crease in same States, 131,889. The entire vote for 4,630,193.

PHILOSOPHY FOR THE NEW

We are not disposed to under-estimate the positive losses of the present war; but we beful view of actual compensations, and still less ending existence of men. a reckoning of what is left us of real and tangible happiness. The social festivities of the OUR INCREASE IN VOTERS AND holidays might indicate merely the reckleseness of a mercurial popular temperament, were there not a thousand indications that we fully apprewe are engaged. Ours is rather the elasticity of hope, the consciousness of an enduring and which is blind to the exactions of to-day and because we feel that we have earned the right to relaxation. Our society is like a man who an hour of pure, and solacing, and strengthenng enjoyment in the bosom of his family, and to catch a new courage from tasting once more the priceless treasures which he is defending.

The congratulations of the season have New Year, which is the burden of our kindly good wishes. We may not be oblivious of the probable pain which awaits us-we may fully comprehend that ours is a mingled destiny; but accomplishment-a faith without which all life. public or private, would be intolerable for an hour. If a vast majority of our population did crease of fully 150,000 votes. not believe as surely in the extinction of the meet each other without laughing; but ours sickly smile of a cynical skepticism. But now, if we know our risk, we know our resources We have gauged our capacity, and have ascer tained its greatness beyond a peradventure. encouragement of which we have a sound and

moral title. present themselves-the nature of the war and the case of Michigan the vote for Governor for the ends which it will probably accomplish, that cast for the Presidential ticket, because age and all its inhabitants, is to be made the subject of point. Hood's position is clearly one of ex- And in regard to the first, it is a reason for grati- se treme peril, and his retreat is capable of being tude and encouragement, that we are sustaining what we believe to be the cause of truth and -The movement of Sherman, hinted at in justice under such ameliorated circumstances. paratively light. During the acme of hostilities, Peace has remained smiling at our very thresholds-production, instead of ceasing, has steadily increased-our villages have been burned our cities have been occupied by no insolent for -we have been spared the horrors of siege and of famine, and except upon a small portion of our border, the countless distresses of invasion—our capital, with all the archives and appurtenances of the Government, has been preserved, while the public enemy, after threatening for a time the security of our commerce, has been substantially driven from the waters infested by his piracy. He must be but an indifferent observer who does not in all this discover the immense vantage ground which we occupy. We have enormous calls upon our strength, but it is a strength which is perpetually renewed. We lack nothing—money, munitions, men; of all lack nothing-money, munitions, men; of all organized Territories, the aggregate increase these the supply is, and promises to be, in would largely exceed four hundred thousand. proportion to the demand. But in all this In 1860, the whole vote of the United States we merely resemble many a nation utterly was 4,680,193; in 1856, 3,992,878. The inwaged for the gratification of its savage ex- about 689,000. Comparing this aggregate with citements and fatal passions. If the infirmity the increase of the twenty-four States above ennobling equities, the preservation of the against the Rebellion to a successful end, and motive would be wanting. Is not this a pleas- the steady progress of the country, or, at least,

numbered the expeditionary corps of Gen. Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas in our own beloved and perpetuated language, Butler, and we are entitled, if not compelled, to and Texas, there were no votes cast, regular or will sing of our conquests, will tell how the assassins of the Republic were overthrown, and the inheritance of our fathers transmitted in all its integrity to our posterity! The name of Commonwealth may pass away-the future 157,532 progress of mankind may demand forms unknown to our political philosophy-the world may witness developments of which we do not dream, but the record of an abiding faith is indellible, and the chronicles of a virtuous people are written forever upon the hearts of succeeding races-the song of the poet, the burden of the orator, the pure gold which brightens for all time the shifting forms of tradition.

It were easy to indulge in other and tenderer reflections, but we refrain. The times need action-the day demands strong hearts and stern endeavor-we only pause for a moment to exchange words of good cheer with our readers, and then go forward to all the labor which is before us, without despondency or one lingering doubt. We welcome the coming year, be cause we believe that in it a just judgment will Prosident in 1860, including all the Southern States, was the rendered, a righteous cause vindicated, and our future happiness secured. The flight of Time which lessens the lives of individuals is nah and run them. the perpetually renewed and blooming eternity of the world. So we await what is before us, without bating one jot of heart or hope, and lieve that no rational philosophy forbids a cheer- pass to another era in the still-beginning, never-

POPULATION.

We have now complete returns from every State that participated in the Presidential elecciate the great and solemn business in which tion, except Oregon, and are, therefore, in a position to appreciate fully its grand result. Two days after the election THE TRIBUNE estimated vital strength, than the love of present pleasure the majority for the Union ticket in the twentyfive States in which a full vote was polled at the foreshadowings of to-morrow. If we give 400,000. The complete returns show that this ourselves for a brief period to general joy, it is estimate is, in fact, exceeded by more than 7.000, our aggregate majority being more than 407,000. In 1860 the same States gave 138,704 sometimes pauses from his struggle with the majority against Lincoln, showing a gain for the adverse fortunes which environ him, to snatch anti-Slavery principles laid down in the Baltimore platform of more than 545,000.

No less gratifying than the progress of the cople since 1860 in the principles of freedom, the fact, clearly shown by the election returns, that however great our losses during the main element of hope—we anticipate the Happy war may have been, our strength in men is not only not exhausted, but that the number of voters this year largely exceeds that of 1860. In 1860 the 25 States above referred to cast 3,870,992 votes, while this year the aggregate not the less do we stand fast by our faith in sinal vote, counting in the counties from which returns were not received in time for the official ennyass, exceeded 4,020,000; showing an in-

Considerable as this increase is after four years of terrible war, it is yet no fair index of Ohio, is designated a depository of public money. morrow, it would be idle for us to affect the our advance in population since 1860. There are a great reduction in the number of voters as compared with 1860—Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and West Virginia. Thousands of Rebel sympathizers had left these States to join the Rebellion; thousands of others did not vote, because they did not want to appear as citizens of the United States, or because they refused to take the oath of loyalty prescribed by the laws of their States. The decrease of population in these States has obviously not been in proportion with the decline of the number of voters.

Leaving them out of the account, we shall reach forms and shows of enjoyment, for we should four States among the twenty-five which show carry our falsehood upon our faces, and betray a great reduction in the number of voters as would be the hollow guffaw of despair or the the Rebellion; thousands of others did not vote, The ordeal through which we have passed is not these States has obviously not been in propora light one. We are no longer the children of tion with the decline of the number of voters. Procleek, noon. All persons who need license must troops from the cars at Limestone Creek, seven theory. We have been taught by a discipline Leaving them out of the account, we shall reach of blood and fire. This is not said in any spirit a fairer estimate of the increase of our populaof arrogance-it is merely the statement of a tion during the last four years. The following The funeral of Wm. Curis Noyes took place object of such a movement can be only to close truth which we need to recognize, and to the table exhibits the number of votes cast in the remaining twenty-one States in 1860 and 1864. and the increase or decrease in the aggregate There are two considerations which naturally vote of each of them. We have substituted in

venteen counti			heard fr	om a
e time of the of	fficial c	anvass:		
lifornia		1860.	Incress, D 8, 194	19,91
elaware	16,922	78.792 16,043 339,693	879 8,533	
diana	280,471	279,985 138,334	9,206	:::
sine	20,132 06,014	97,918 169,155	20,132 8,096 6,312	:::
ichigan1	65,649	154,747 34,421	10,902	:::
wada	16,420	.65,923 121,125	16,420 3,346 7,672	
w Jersey	730,751	675,156	55,565	***
egon (estim.)	15,000	18.0CH 476,449	4,000 96,960	
ode Island	55,740	19,951 44,644 150,018	0,911 11,096 2,656	:::
isconsin				

PROMOTION .- Col. Henry G. Thomas, Nineand strength. Reckoning therefore all the 100 for McClellan. Louisians did not vote too, of the centuries which are to follow, in the prejudice than existing against Colored Troops. reduced which Bragg had been able to directly, the Legislature shoosing her Electors. which men will read of us, in which statesmen Gen. Thomas is a native of Portland, Maine. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864. SALB OF A NEWSPAPER.

The National Intelligencer has been sold and Col. Scaton put on an annuity. John F. Coyle, A. G. Allen, and Wm. R. Snow are the purchasers. Its pres ent semi-secosh politics are to be parsisted in, and Sunday edition of them issued. The venerable institution has been in the market for five thousand dollars for months. Practical publishers have estimated its traps and good-will to be dear at twenty five hundred. Two weeks ago it narrowly escaped the funny destiny of being the organ of a youthful Kitchen Cabinet,

SENT SOUTH.

The Rev. J. Packard, formerly preacher of the Secesh gospel in Christ Church, and R. W. Wheat, once a merchant, and yet a Rebel, will go through our Unes to-morrow to their Rebel brethren by order of the Secretary of War.

NEW CITY BAILBOAD.

The cars of the new Metropolitan Railroad of mnd subsides. The Fat. track will be paved will GEORGIA RAILROADS.

Gen. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads, has sent officers and a working party to take charge of the rolling stock and railroads out of Savan-

ARMY CHANGES. Dismissals-Lieut. Col. John Bowles, 1st

Kansas Colored; Capt. W. Angelo Powell, 1st West Va. Cavalry; Capt. John A. P. Fleming, 54th Ill.; Capt. H. F. Crossman, Second Battalion, Invalid Corps; 1st Lieut. Robert Sims, 1st N. J. Artillery; Capt. John McMenamin, 13th N. Y. Cavalry; 1st Lieut. J. W. McComas, 5th Md. Volunteers; 1st Lieut. Thos. Allen, 5th R. L Artillery; Capt. Oscar C. Bowen, 47th N. Y. Volunteers; 2d Lieut, Geo. B. Bartram, 1834 Pa.; 1st Lieut. Allen E. Elisworth, 11eth Lil.; 1st Lient. Charles Green, 1st Mo. Light Artillery; Lieut. Clarence R. Smith, 1st Arkansas Volunteers; Maj. Albert A. Pitcher, First-Lieut, and Adjt. John Drought, First-Lieut, and Quartermaster Chas. W. Rogers, First-Lieut. and Com. P. D. Byrne, Capt. Wilsey, First-Liout. A. D. Westervelt, First-Lieut. John Ginss, Pirst-Lieut. Cornellus Van Gilder Second-Lieut. W. H. Mathews, Second-Lieut, Samuel Curran, Second-Lieut. John Kernan, Second-Lient. John Bunn and Second-Lieut. Patrick Crane, all of 18th N. Y. Cavalry; Capt. Erasmus De Witt, 205th Penn. Vols., from date of muster in, for having tendered his resignation on account of physical debility, resulting from shis own imprudence, Second-Lieut. Philo, J. Tuttle, 39th N. Y. Vols., from date of muster in, for having tendered his resignation on the ground of incompetency.

Restored to Commission-Pirst-Lieut, Geo. Pidge, 9th N. Y. H. Art., First-Lieut. Asa Farnham, 95ch diffuois

VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

The messenger who brought the electoral vote of Tennessee here, received the customary compensation upon the certificate given to him by Vice-President Hamlin. The recognition of Tennessee has commenced as well as that of Louisians. INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were over one million eight hundred thousand dellars. DEPOSITORY.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864. The steamship Peruvian, Capt. Ballantine from Liverpool 15th, Londonderry 16th, and Cape Race he evening of the 24th, arrived up at 7 o'clock this vening. Purser Brown reports ship Montreal arrived n the Clyde on the 18th. Passed 18th steamship Moravian, bound East in lat 55° 11°, long, 25° 12°. The Peruvian pesterday lay off Portiand 16 flours in a fog.

The steamship Etaa arrived off Crookhaven on the morning of the 17th.

Alluding to the Florida disaster. The London Times,

Alluding to the Florida disaster, The London Times, says: Assuming it to have been by design, it is not disposed to waste much indignation upon the subject, as the method of procuring and equipping the Florida were such violations of neutrality as to deprive the sufferers of sympathy; Erasii is really the outraged party. The Times predicts that Mr. Soward will make ample applicate.

party. The Times predicts that Mr. Soward will make ample apology.

A blockede-running case has been on trial in the Court of Exchequer, in which the Judge pointed out that all parties in the matter were foreigners, and denounced such violation of the rights of asylum.

A large open air meeting of the operatives of Manchester adopted resolutions strongly opposing the roognition of the siaveholding Confederacy.

Parliament meets on the lat of February.

The Continental news is meager.

Napoleon was much grieved at the death of Mocquard. Marshal Vaillent attended the funeral, and made an oration, expressing the great regres of the Emperor.

Emperor.
Sonor N. Lorente has resigned the Spanish Ministry
of Foreign Affairs. Senor Benarides is his successor.
The Italian Capital will be transferred next May.
The breach between the Papal Government and the

Among the suspensions announced is that of Mesers. Berger & Co., in the metal trade. The amount of their liabilities has not transpired.

From Albany.

Albany, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1864. has appointed iton, Beman Brockway, formerly nember of Assumbly, and recently editor of The Watertown Re-former, as his private accretary.

Ballroad Accident.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

The morning accommodation train, from Providence for Beston, has been in collision with a freight train. The engineer of the passenger train, A. Munroe, was seriously injured. No other person was burt. The track will soon be cleared.

Marine Disastere.

Plantime Disassers.

Boston, Wednesday, Duc. 28, 1864.

The schooner Vandalia, of Harrington, from New-York for Boston, with a cargo of coal, went ashers on Chatham Bar, on the night of the 24th. Crew saved. Vessel a total loss.

PROVINCENOW, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

The bark E. N. Yarrington, from Smyrna for Boston, while running into the Bay this merating is thick fog, get ashore on Wood End, where she remains aground this afternoon in an easy position. The wind was south-west, blowing directly on shore.

PROM TURKEY.

Thankegiving Day in Constantinople Religious Liberty—The New Badget Reconstruction in Turkey.

From Our Special Correspondent. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19 1864 I have allowed three months to pass without writing to THE TEMURE, because I have felt that nothing from Turkey could excite any interest in America during the Presidential campuign, and of late, because I had no heart to write until I had the as-

surance that Abraham Lincoln had been reflected. We celebrated the National Thanksgiving in Constantinopie with unfelgned thankfulness and with new confidence in the destiny of our country. Every mania Turkey who does not sympathize with the South, re joleed with us. The redicction of Abraham Lincols has long been considered in Europe as absolutely essential to the salvation of the United States. May God give him wisdom and strength for the terabi

ordeal which is before us. RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TURKET.

The events which took place here in July last, and of which you were fully informed at the time, have burdly will commence running next Monday, when this deluge borne such fruit as Lord Henry Bulwer and the Turkish Government anticipated

At first Sir Henry had overything his own way, not only here, but in England. Having the car of the Foreign Office and influence over the London papers, he misrepresented the case in such a way that his course was approved by Lord John Russell and the English press generally.

But the truth could not be kept out of sight, and he found it necessary to go to England in person. For three months he has labored there to cover up the truth and make it appear that he and Ali Pacha are the very Apostles of Liberty and Progress in Turkey. The editor of The Levant Herald, who is one of his depend ents, also went to England to convince the editors in London that all was right-that Sir Henry was the persontfication of truth, and the missionaries not only

Had be seted with his usual cunning he might have succeeded, but unfortunately for himself he had written certain letters whichfrould not be concealed, and worse than all, he went to England, leaving the Protestan Turks either in prison or in exale.

He positively declared in writing to Earl Bussell that

he had had no previous intimation of what the Turkish Government did in July. But Earl Rossell was also shown a letter from Sir Heavy, in which he declares that he did know something of what was to take place three or four days beforehand.

He says in England that he has defended religious

liberty, but in his letter to the missionaries be deliase religious liberty to be simply the right to hold any fatt in private, but not to propagate it nor to assail any other belief either in public or private. And in a dispatch addressed to Earl Russell just three

years ago he distinctly repudiates the Hanihou

declaring that it had no legal or binding force, and that the simple publication of it did more harm than good and came very near producing a repetition of the scenes of the French Revolution of the eighteenth century.

He says in England that there has been no religious persecution in Constantinople, but in the face of this assertion is the undeniable fact that of all the so-called Protestant Turks arrested in July, only those have been set at liberty who have again declared themselves Mas sulmans. - Months of imprisonment and then exile was the fate of the others, without any form of trial or any

other charge than that having been Musaulmans they had become Christians, and had juste known the fact to othere. These facts could not be concealed, and Sir Henry has been instructed by Earl Russell to ent his own w

The National Exchange Bank of Columbus. and require Ali Pasha to cat his. The end is not yet, and it is not unlikely that Sir Henry Bulwer will be recalled, especially as this affair is only one among many similar blunders.

Should this be accomplished the final result of this persecution will be to establish religious liberty upon a firmer basis in Turkey than ever before.

I am creditably informed that the Ensalan Govern-ment has improved this favorable opportunity to re-opes the Enstern question, and has informed the Porte that if the Hattihonmayoun is set aside it will no llonger onsider itself bound by the Treaty of Paris. Sir Heary has stood absolutely alone in this affair The other Protestant Embassion have done all in their

power to secure to the Protestant Turks the rights guaranteed by the late Sultan. Our own Ambassedor Hon. P. J. Morris, was absent when the events tool pince, but since his return he has approved the vigor ous action of Mr. Brown, and follows is up as far as the foreign policy of our Government would allow, besides exerting his personal influence with All Pashs to of

ain the release of the poor men in prison. THE NEW TURKISH BUDGET.

The new Turkish Budget has been promised every day for several weeks, and an abstract of it was pub lished some time ago in The Levant Herald, showing fair surplus of revenue over expenditures, but it was unfortunately too well known that this surplus was s in even that of last year. casy to show a surplus on paper, fout it is not so easy to concest the fact that Fund Pashs has been at his wite end to borrow money enough to cover the heavy definit of last year and keep the Sultan in good humor. His resignation or removal has been expected every week for several months from this cause, and nothing he kept him to place but the fortunate formation of two foreign "Financial Associations" in Galata, from

which he has borrowed several million pounds.

So the Budget has been worked over and remodeled several times so as to show semetimes a surplus and sometimes a deficit. At last accounts it was belanced. Whatever may be its finel form, it is a notorious faci that Turkey is yearly running hebind. The people are oppressed and plundered by the farmers of taxes-thers is no real progress in the productive resources of the country, and all units in cursing Fond Pashs as both

lishonest and incapable. Meanwhile the Sultan builds palaces, buys yachts at fabulous prices, constructs fron-clads and increases his army, loads his favorites with costly presents and de votes his own time to amusements.

ADMINISTRATIVE EECONSTRUCTION.

Under the present Constitution of the Turkish Kar pire, cities and provincesila the interior are govern by Pashas or Calmakama, who rule according to their own taste, with the single exception that every man who has industree can remove his case from their juris diction and have it judged in Constantinople. Theo retically, all executive power is contralized in the

This system has proved a blessing to the people is many respects, because it has brought many cases of oppression to the knowledge of Murope, which would therwise have been accomplished in secret.

It has tended to keep the government on its good

behavior. Now this is all to be changed. The empire is to be divided into greas provinces, each of which is to have its asparate courts, its ohief Governor, and its local ap-

therities subject directly to him. The Empire will be modeled somewhat after the Empire of France, in this respect. Much is also said of a general reform of the judiciary, the appointment of juiges for life or during good beliavior, &c., but all these changes and experments are too much like the restlessness of the sich man, who constantly changes his place but keeps his

This is not the first time that Turkey has de ized her administration, and previous trials have to sulted only in a return to the capricious barbarism of fendal times, the Provincial Peshas being as current as before and unrestrained by any fear of exposure as Indeed, it is not unlikely that the chief object of thir

new scheme is to emancipate the cuspire as fer as possible from foreign control.

Savanaur Bunnan .- Mrs. Bridget Dwyer, re-No News from Fortress Moures.

Battmone, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

No news has been received from Fortress of a keroses is no five the morning. We need to the Bellevis Respirate this morning.